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Letter dated 24 May 2005 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Cuba to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith the "Summary of main points concerning the presence of the terrorist Luis Posada Carriles in the territory of the United States of America" (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly under agenda item 148, "Measures to eliminate international terrorism", and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Rodney **López Clemente**
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Annex to the letter dated 24 May 2005 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Cuba to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Summary of main points concerning the presence of terrorist Luis Posada Carriles in the United States of America

Update as at 13 May 2005

On 11 April 2005 the Government of the Republic of Cuba condemned the possible presence of terrorist Luis Posada Carriles in the United States. That information has subsequently been confirmed.

Posada Carriles is a dangerous international terrorist who is subject to judicial proceedings in the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, along with Orlando Bosch Ávila, also a terrorist, now residing in the United States, for sabotaging a Cuban airliner off the coast of Barbados in 1976, an act that cost the lives of 73 innocent persons.

Posada Carriles, who has a long record of criminal actions against Cuba and other nations, led terrorist organizations in the 1960s, 1970s and 1980s that, under the direction of the intelligence agencies of the United States Government, carried out multiple actions against Cuba and against other countries which maintained relations with the island.

Luis Posada Carriles was also known as a torturer in the Venezuelan Directorate-General of Intelligence and Protection Services (DISIP) during the 1970s, when he held senior posts in that repressive body.

More recently, in 1997, Posada Carriles led, from his base in El Salvador, a network of terrorists who placed explosive devices in Cuban hotels and tourist sites that caused material and human losses, including the death of the Italian tourist Fabio di Celmo. In an interview he gave to the *New York Times*, published on 12 and 13 July 1998, Posada admitted having led that terrorist network.

In 1985 Posada escaped from a Venezuelan prison while he was on trial for sabotaging the Cuban airliner. He is therefore a fugitive from justice in the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela.

He reappeared in El Salvador in 1985 at the notorious Ilopango airbase, working with the also notorious Lieutenant Colonel Oliver North, who, on orders from the President of the United States, was supplying arms to the Nicaraguan "contras" as part of the dirty war being waged against the Sandinista Government from that Central American country.

In November 2000, Luis Posada Carriles, along with three accomplices, was detained in Panama as he was planning an attack against the President of the Republic of Cuba, who was attending the Tenth Ibero-American Summit that was being held in Panama. Posada and his accomplices planned to place a potent C-4 explosive charge in the auditorium of the University of Panama at a time when President Fidel Castro would be meeting with hundreds of Panamanian students and professors. The explosive materials that were to be used in the attack were seized by the authorities of the Republic of Panama.

The Government of President Mireya Moscoso, using trumped-up arguments and lies, rejected the extradition request which Cuba had submitted for the crimes committed by Posada Carriles and his accomplices against the Cuban people prior to the incidents in Panama. The request was based on a voluminous extradition file of over 2,000 pages, submitted in a timely manner and in accordance with all the rules governing such procedures in the Panamanian Judicial Code.

While in jail, Posada Carriles continued to lead his terrorist network and to lay the groundwork for an escape similar to the one he had carried out in the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela years earlier. At that time he was receiving support from representatives of the terrorist Cuban American National Foundation, based in Miami, a front for the United States Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) created by the administration of President Ronald Reagan to carry out actions against Cuba.

During 2001 and 2002, he received numerous visits from Santiago Álvarez Fernández Magriña, who was tasked by terrorist groups in Miami with funding his defence and finalizing the escape plans, which he coordinated with Nelsy Ignacio Castro Matos in Central America.

The visits by those individuals to Panama ended in 2002 when the Government of Cuba requested the Panamanian authorities to detain the two provisionally for the purposes of extradition, in view of their participation in terrorist acts against Cuba, including recent infiltrations into Cuba for the purposes of sabotage that were thwarted by the Cuban State security forces. However, their efforts to free Posada Carriles and his accomplices did not end.

As reported by the Panamanian newspaper *La Estrella de Panamá*, then United States Secretary of State Colin Powell and Otto Reich, director of Western hemisphere affairs at the National Security Council in the administration of President George W. Bush, asked President Mireya Moscoso to free the terrorists during their visits to Panama.

The former United States ambassador to Panama, Simón Ferro, who has long-standing ties to the Cuban American National Foundation, was tasked with coordinating the release of these individuals with the Panamanian Government, as demonstrated by the telephone call which former President Moscoso made to Ferro immediately following her granting of a pardon to the four defendants in Panama. During that call, as widely reported by the Panamanian press, she informed him that she had complied with the request.

Luis Posada Carriles was sentenced to eight years in prison by a Panamanian court at a trial in which the charges of unlawful association for criminal purposes and possession of explosives were inexplicably omitted. Those charges were fully proven during the trial and would have significantly increased his sentence in Panama. The sentence was appealed by lawyers for the plaintiff organizations, which represented Panamanian labour, student and indigenous associations whose members would have died had the attack been carried out, and by the lawyer for the terrorist.

He remained in prison until August 2004, when he was fraudulently pardoned by then President Mireya Moscoso, even though the judicial process had not been completed, and despite the repeated warnings by the Government of Cuba as to the consequences that would follow from a pardon or if he were allowed to escape. Pardoned along with Posada Carriles were his three accomplices detained in

Panama, Gaspar Eugenio Jiménez Escobedo, Guillermo Novo Sampoll and Pedro Remón Rodríguez.

His move from Panama to Honduras was carefully planned in Miami. Two aircraft were used. One of them would fly Gaspar Jiménez Escobedo, Guillermo Novo Sampoll and Pedro Remón to Miami, where they were publicly welcomed as heroes by their comrades in the terrorist organizations based in that city, where they now move about with impunity. The second aircraft, in which the terrorist Santiago Álvarez Fernández Magriña was travelling, headed for San Pedro Sula, Honduras, with Luis Posada Carriles on board.

He entered Honduras with a United States passport in the name of Melvin Cloide Thompson, and was welcomed and protected by Rafael Hernández Nodarse, head of the terrorist structure established in that Central American country. These facts were extensively reported by the Honduran press.

Since then, and until his recent entry into the United States, Posada Carriles has been travelling around Central America with a false passport.

On 14 March 2002, the Mexican newspaper *Que Quintana Roo Se Entere* reported that the shrimp vessel *Santrina*, registered in the United States, had run aground on the El Farito reefs facing Islas Mujeres with five crew members on board. Among them was the captain, José Pujol, a long-time CIA agent known as "Pepín", who, after the vessel had moved off the reef, refused to give information to the media about the reasons for his strange presence in that port.

Also crewing the *Santrina* was Santiago Álvarez Fernández Magriña, the same terrorist who supported Posada Carriles on instructions from the Cuban American National Foundation while he was in prison in Panama, and who was aboard the aircraft that took Posada from Panama to Honduras. The newspaper also reported that the *Santrina* had been thoroughly inspected by the Mexican authorities.

Also on board, in addition to the two individuals mentioned, was Rubén Darío López Castro, long known as a member of the terrorist organizations Alpha 66 and National Democratic Unity Party (PUND), who, among other misdeeds, participated in the murder of the Cuban fisherman Luis Tormo Mirabal on 4 October 1973. He was detained by the Bahamian authorities in 1992 while planning terrorist actions against Cuba. He participated in the 1995 attack against the Guitart Cayo Coco Hotel in Cuba and in planning an attack against the President of Cuba in the Dominican Republic, and was a member of the team which, together with Posada Carriles, Jiménez Escobedo, Novo Sampoll and Remón, organized the attempted assault against the commander in chief, Fidel Castro Ruz, in Panama in 2000.

Two days later, another Quintana Roo newspaper, *Por Esto*, reported that the aforesaid vessel had been given a routine inspection by, inter alia, the migration authorities, Sanidad Internacional and the port authority, who found no irregularities. The newspaper added that the crew members' passports were in order. It also stated that the vessel had left the Bahamas and was heading for Miami. It further reported that upon returning to Miami, the vessel would, according to its captain, be converted into a school for diving and underwater exploration.

It should be noted that, while the *Santrina* is registered in the name of an alleged marine ecology foundation called the "Caribbean Dive and Research Foundation", its owner is none other than the aforesaid Santiago Álvarez Fernández

Magriña. On 21 April 2004, the Social and Environmental Network of Quintana Roo, an organization representing institutions engaged in ecological research and preservation in that Mexican state, told the newspaper *Por Esto* that the alleged "ecological protection foundation" which had served as a cover for the operation was unknown to it. The Network added that it maintained contact with its counterparts in many countries, including the United States, and that it was the first time it had ever heard of the so-called "foundation". On 4 May, in the light of his reiterated appeals to the United States authorities to locate the *Santrina* in the port of Miami, and his warnings that the vessel could "disappear" or be hidden to conceal the movement of Posada Carriles, President Fidel Castro Ruz denounced the reports in the Miami press that the *Santrina* had already been transformed and converted into a kind of "academy" in order to lend credence to the story that had been concocted by its crew in Islas Mujeres.

Furthermore, the Quintana Roo newspaper *Por Esto* reported on 26 April that observers aboard a motorboat in the vicinity of the shrimp vessel *Santrina* while it was refuelling had clearly seen six persons hiding on it, whereas the vessel's exit declaration for Miami reported only five. The report added that when the *Santrina*'s crew members realized they were being observed, one of the persons who had been hiding ran inside the vessel.

It should also be noted that the route from the Bahamas to Miami is not exactly Mexican territory, so that it was obvious from the beginning that there had to be other reasons for stopping at a port in the state of Quintana Roo.

Days later, on 31 March, the newspaper *El Nuevo Herald*, known for its anti-Cuban stance and its ties to terrorist elements of Cuban origin in Miami, reported that Luis Posada Carriles was in that city, which he had entered by a sea route, and that it was considered feasible that the United States Government would grant him residence in view of the services he had provided to that country's armed forces. It should be noted that the date of the terrorist Posada's reported arrival in the United States coincides with the date on which the *Santrina* was reported to have docked in Miami.

The newspaper itself acknowledged, however, that Posada's past, being linked to terrorism, could create a dilemma for the United States authorities, and it quoted Santiago Álvarez Fernández Magriña as saying that he would support Posada Carriles by providing him with any legal representation he might need.

According to press reports, on 13 April, two days after the Cuban criticism had begun, the lawyer for the terrorist announced in Miami that he had requested political asylum in the United States for his client, since he "has promoted the interests of the United States for approximately four decades". As reported, Eduardo Soto, the lawyer for Posada Carriles, added that he "has been registered as an official member of the CIA since the early 1960s" and "is also a member of the United States army".

Soto declined to reveal Posada's whereabouts, but said that he might have his first interview with the Miami immigration authorities at the end of that week or the beginning of the following one.

On 5 May, Attorney Eduardo Soto again reiterated that his client, terrorist Luis Posada Carriles, would appear before the United States immigration authorities when requested to do so, in accordance with the asylum petition he had filed.

Since 11 April, in statements delivered by President Fidel Castro Ruz, the Government of Cuba has condemned the presence of terrorist Luis Posada Carriles in the United States and has shown convincing proof that he is in the United States despite the authorities' public and private refusals to acknowledge his presence.

In that connection, the Cuban President has recalled that on 26 August 2003, President George W. Bush said, "if you harbour a terrorist, if you feed a terrorist, you're just as guilty as the terrorist". And the Cuban President has stated that the protection which Washington was providing to Luis Posada Carriles by not recognizing his presence in the United States "was an insult to the United States citizens who died in the Twin Towers".

The President of the Republic of Cuba has repeatedly called upon the United States Government, and particularly on President George W. Bush, to say whether he does or does not know that terrorist Luis Posada Carriles has been in the United States for over a month and a half, having also ensured that Luis Posada Carriles moved to the United States from Quintana Roo aboard the vessel *Santrina*, which made such a suspicious stop at Islas Mujeres.

The Cuban President also informed the international media that persons who saw Posada Carriles walking through the streets of Islas Mujeres, after entering Mexican territory via Chetumal, have already come forward.

The President of the Republic of Cuba has made it clear that the admission of terrorist Luis Posada Carriles into the United States would constitute not only a violation of United States anti-terrorism legislation, but also of resolution 1373 (2001), adopted by the United Nations Security Council on 28 September 2001 under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, following the 11 September 2001 attacks in New York and Washington.

At the same time, the Cuban President has recommended urgently to the United States Government that it proceed, with the vast resources of its intelligence and security agencies, to search for the *Santrina* and those who, like the terrorist Santiago Álvarez Fernández Magriña, know the whereabouts of Posada Carriles. It has also alerted the Government in Washington to the possibility that, following the Cuban condemnation, the terrorist may now be "disappeared" or assassinated.

The President of the Republic of Cuba also reported that on the evening of 20 April 2005, on a programme broadcast by TV channel 41 in Miami, Santiago Álvarez Fernández Magriña acknowledged his participation in terrorist acts against Cuba. On that programme, Fernández Magriña also acknowledged, unequivocally and categorically, that Posada Carriles is specifically in Miami, Florida, and that he, Álvarez Magriña, is in constant contact with Posada.

On 22 April Commander-in-Chief Fidel Castro Ruz recalled the penalties incurred under United States law by anyone who illegally smuggles into the United States a person lacking a valid United States passport or visa, or who smuggles an undocumented person into the United States, or moves him within the United States, or conceals his presence in the United States, or enables him to live clandestinely in the country. Such penalties are far more severe if the person involved is a criminal or a terrorist, as is the case with Posada Carriles. Under the laws of the United States, merely for helping a terrorist to enter the United States illegally, moving him within the country, concealing his presence and providing him with means of subsistence in Miami, each of the accomplices could be sentenced to 35 years in

prison and the payment of hundreds of thousands of dollars in fines. Moreover, United States law also provides that any vessel used to smuggle human contraband into the country — in this case, the shrimp vessel *Santrina* — shall be impounded.

In this context, the President of the Republic of Cuba has made it clear that the impunity of terrorist Luis Posada Carriles and those like Santiago Álvarez, who brought him into the United States and are now protecting him, is obviously a form of blackmail against the United States Government, for which they always worked. Everything seems to indicate that Washington fears the revelations that might be made by these terrorists concerning the involvement of the United States Government in terrorist acts over the decades, especially against Cuba.

The Government of the Republic of Cuba has also called upon the authorities of Costa Rica and Guatemala to investigate the movement of terrorist Posada Carriles through their territories, and on the Government of Mexico to investigate the terrorist's presence in a Mexican state.

The Cuban President also reported that the Mexican Congress has adopted a resolution calling upon the Government, in particular, the Ministry of the Interior and the Office of the Attorney-General, to investigate how Posada Carriles entered Mexico. The Mexican Congress also expressed concern at the support provided for that operation by the terrorist Cuban American National Foundation based in Miami. President Fidel Castro urged President Vicente Fox to ask the United States Head of State, George W. Bush, what he knows about the case of terrorist Luis Posada Carriles.

The Government of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela has announced that it will seek the extradition of terrorist Luis Posada Carriles, an action supported by the Government of the Republic of Cuba. President Fidel Castro Ruz has said that Cuba is willing to have this dangerous international terrorist tried by a Venezuelan court or by an international court.

On 3 May the Supreme Court of Justice of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela ruled that the extradition request for Posada Carriles submitted by the Public Prosecutor's Office was valid; the request is still being processed by the Venezuelan Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The extradition request was fully supported by the National Assembly of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela.

The Cuban President also warned of the manoeuvre, already announced, whereby the Government of El Salvador would request the extradition of terrorist Luis Posada Carriles for a lesser crime, punishable only by a fine, in yet another attempt to help the terrorist escape justice, a move already criticized by Salvadoran political organizations and parties, despite recent statements by President Saca that El Salvador would not grant asylum to Posada.

With regard to the legality of granting political asylum to Posada Carriles in the United States, the Cuban President cited the opinion of José Pertierra, a well-know attorney of Cuban origin based in Washington and an expert on immigration issues, that was published in the online periodical *Rebelión*. In that article, the Cuban-American legal expert analysed United States law and concluded that Posada Carriles was not eligible for asylum in the United States or for residence in the United States or for parole, and therefore was not eligible for benefits under the Cuban Adjustment Act.

In other words, Attorney Pertierra made it clear through solid legal arguments that United States legislation does not offer even the smallest pretext for the United States Government to grant asylum to Posada Carriles or to authorize him to reside permanently in the United States, and that the only option open to Washington is to detain the terrorist and proceed to deport him.

After more than a month and a half had passed with no response to the subpoenas sent by the Cuban President, on 4 May Roger Noriega, Assistant Secretary of State for Western Hemisphere Affairs, stated that his Government did not even know whether Luis Posada Carriles was in the United States and had no information as to his whereabouts. Mr. Noriega also said that the United States Government had no interest in granting asylum to someone who was guilty of criminal acts, and that the case would be dealt with in a "private, serious and transparent way".

With regard to these statements by Mr. Noriega, the President of the Republic of Cuba publicly read out articles that had appeared in the Miami press questioning why the United States Government would want to deal "privately" with the case of a criminal acknowledged as such by the United States official himself. These newspapers doubted that it would be possible to deal with the case in a way that was both "private" and "transparent", and asked whether Washington would take action against other terrorists living in Miami and against the accomplices of Posada Carriles, since he was not the only one implicated in the terrorist acts attributed to him.

The attorneys for the terrorist, a team reinforced with lawyers of the stamp of Kendall Coffey, the former Miami district attorney, who led the team that tried to keep young Elían González in the United States, and Joaquín Chafardet, who represented Posada Carriles in Caracas when he was tried for blowing up a Cuban airliner in 1976, have stated that the request for asylum would proceed normally, regardless of the statements by Assistant Secretary Noriega.

President Fidel Castro, in all his appearances, has emphasized that it is impossible for the United States Government to be ignorant of the whereabouts of Luis Posada Carriles, when, for one thing, the application forms for asylum in the United States require an address where the applicant can be reached. Moreover, Posada's accomplices, Santiago Álvarez Fernández Magriña, for one, have clearly stated that they know where he is, so that all that is required is to question and investigate them.

As the Cuban President made public at the time, *The Miami Herald*, a daily newspaper, reported on 26 April that a Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) spokesperson had stated that the Bureau, an organ of the United States Department of Justice, did not have jurisdiction in the case of terrorist Posada Carriles, since there was no warrant out for his arrest. The article raised the question of how the Italian people, the Italian Government and the Italian media would react to a decision that would allow Luis Posada Carriles to stay freely in the United States, considering that an Italian citizen, Fabio di Celmo, had been one of those killed as a result of Posada's terrorist acts.

It is obvious that the United States Government has been put in an embarrassing situation as a result of its own lies and inconsistencies. Even the well-known and prestigious magazine *Newsweek* reported in its issue of 3 May that the

question of terrorist Luis Posada Carriles was so sensitive that it had been brought to the attention of the Secretary of Homeland Security, the National Security Council and the White House, which was having a difficult time justifying its actions in the case in the light of its declared "war on terrorism".

The case has already elicited reactions in the United States Congress. On 1 May, the President of the Republic of Cuba informed the Cuban people that Republican Senator Norman Coleman, in a recent letter, confirmed that the Department of Homeland Security had received an asylum request from Posada Carriles and had explained that "because of his past acts of terrorism that that he has, by his own admission, claimed to have planned and carried out, Mr. Carriles is not eligible for asylum".

On 6 May President Fidel Castro Ruz referred to a letter sent to the Department of Homeland Security by Representative William Delahunt, member of the House Subcommittee on the Western Hemisphere, and provided to *Newsweek* magazine, in which he criticized the lack of action of the United States authorities, which he termed "hypocrisy", in view of the evidence linking Posada Carriles to terrorism. Congressman Delahunt urged the FBI to investigate.

President Fidel Castro, in a speech given before more than 1,300,000 Cubans on 1 May, recognized the importance of investigations by the United States press, given the failure of the country's authorities to act.

Legal manoeuvres of various kinds are under way in the United States in an effort to allow Posada Carriles to remain free and safe from prosecution in that country.

It has been argued, for example, that if he could not remain in the United States he would be taken to Cuba and condemned to death. The Cuban President has said repeatedly that there is not the slightest possibility that Posada will be tried in Cuba, and he made that known from the start in order not to give any pretext for not extraditing him to be tried in the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, where, moreover, the law does not provide for capital punishment.

Attorneys for the terrorist argue that under the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, no one may be extradited to a country where he or she may be tortured, and they are preparing to launch a campaign around the possibility that Posada Carriles might be tortured in the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela and then to raise that argument before the courts in Miami.

What they omitted to say is that it is not fitting for a torturer like Posada Carriles to be seeking the protection of the Convention against Torture.

To mention only one example, Jesús Moreno, a Venezuelan citizen, recently declared on the Venezuelan television programme "En Confianza" that he was tortured in 1973 on the orders of Posada Carriles when the latter was a member of the Venezuelan intelligence service, DISIP.

During the two months he was detained, Moreno was subjected to abuse and torture by thugs under the direction of Posada Carriles. Moreno also maintains that a high-ranking DISIP official aided and abetted Posada's escape from the Venezuelan prison.

Cuba has requested that the court that tries Posada Carriles should also try Orlando Bosch, another known terrorist, who now walks openly about the streets of Miami.

President Fidel Castro has publicly presented plentiful evidence of the links between Posada Carriles and Orlando Bosch, with revealing details about their criminal activities conducted under the protection of the United States authorities, who cannot bring themselves to act in order to put a stop to the impunity that such repugnant individuals enjoy in that country.

President Fidel Castro has reported that, during a trip to Chile, Bosch and the terrorist organization Command of United Revolutionary Organization (CORU) agreed to eliminate prominent Chileans living in exile on orders from the military junta headed by Pinochet. During the period from January 1974 to November 1975, General Carlos Prats and his wife were assassinated in Argentina; Bernardo Leighton, Vice-President of the Chilean Christian Democratic Party, was attacked in Rome; and 14 terrorist attacks were made on Cuban diplomatic missions in a number of countries.

Despite his criminal record, Bosch was freed in February 1988 by the Venezuelan authorities at that time; he then moved to Miami, received a presidential pardon from the first President Bush and continues to boast of his lengthy terrorist record, without showing the least sign of repentance.

Any decent person would feel repugnance on hearing the shameless statements made publicly by Orlando Bosch in interviews with the press in the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela and the United States (most recently a few days ago), in which he justifies terrorism against innocent persons and shows not the least remorse for his vicious acts. On the contrary, he boasts of his murderous attacks.

When Orlando Bosch was pardoned by President George Bush senior, the United States Government was aware of all his misdeeds, in part because the first President Bush had been the Director of the CIA during the era of its contacts with Posada Carriles and Bosch.

Orlando Bosch was even among the guests invited by President George W. Bush to a celebration on 20 May 2002 in Miami, which shows what close ties exist between the White House and individuals of this kind.

Highly revealing documents which have had global repercussions were published on 10 May 2005 on the website of the National Security Archive at George Washington University (http://www.gwu.edu/~nsarchiv/).

The documents in question are 14 declassified CIA and FBI documents that convincingly show that Posada Carriles was recruited by and worked for the CIA and was responsible, together with Orlando Bosch, for blowing up the Cubana airliner in 1976. They also show that another terrorist allowed into the country without questioning by the United States Government, Guillermo Novo Sampoll, was directly involved in the assassination of former Chilean Foreign Minister Orlando Letelier. The documents make it clear that the United States Government was always well informed about the terrorist acts committed by these individuals.

The documents bring to light Posada's long-standing ties with the CIA since the days of the Playa Girón invasion (he was in one of the ships but did not land). While serving in the United States military from 1963 to 1965, he was trained in

demolition using explosives. Apparently the CIA terminated him in July 1967 but reinstated him four months later and retained him until 1974. However, the Agency's own documents confirm that he remained in regular contact — significantly, as it happens — up to the founding of the terrorist organization CORU in June 1976, three months before the sabotage of the Cuban airliner, and reveal Posada's active participation, after he escaped from jail in Caracas, in operations to supply weapons to the Nicaraguan contras from a base at Ilopango in El Salvador, under the orders of Lt. Col. Oliver North, a high-ranking official in the Reagan Administration and on the payroll of the White House and the Department of State.

The documents show that on the day after the downing of the airliner, the FBI had already firmly identified Bosch and Posada Carriles as responsible for planning the bombing. That shows that the United States Government did know from the start that the two terrorists were involved in blowing up the Cuban airliner, and instead of responding to the call of the Trinidadian and Venezuelan authorities for help in the investigation, it kept quiet and concealed the evidence.

The declassified documents also reveal the close connection that has long existed between Posada Carriles and the Cuban American National Foundation (CANF), especially its former leader, Jorge Mas Canosa, and their financing of his terrorist activities.

The Foundation has been the sponsor of many sabotage operations and attacks against the Cuban people. CANF was the main source of financing for the bombing of hotels and other tourist sites in Havana in 1997.

An FBI document dated as early as 7 July 1965 contains information on a payment made by Jorge Mas Canosa, then head of the terrorist organization Cuban Representation in Exile (RECE), to Posada so that he might sabotage ships anchored in Mexican ports.

The President of the Republic of Cuba has issued stern warnings about the legal responsibility that the President of the United States could incur, since the latter, by the powers vested in him, is obliged to act in cases like these and to keep the American people informed.

Cuba would take it very seriously if the United States Government were to permit Luis Posada Carriles to remain in the United States with impunity, grant him asylum or allow him, through legal manoeuvres, to move freely about the country. Such actions would be in contradiction to the "war on terrorism" that the United States Government has declared and the military actions it has undertaken in Iraq and Afghanistan, which have cost hundreds of thousands of lives, in the name of such a war.